The People's Korea

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Korean Leader and People Mourn Over Death of Yuri V. Andropov

President Kim Il Sung and his Government expressed condolences to the Soviet leadership on the death of Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

President Kim Il Sung, in his message of condolence to the Communist Party and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, called the late Soviet leader "an outstanding activist" of the Soviet party and state and "a champion" of the cause of socialism and communism.

On February 12, the DPRK President, Mr. Kim Jong Il and other officials called at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed condolences on the death of Yuri V. Andropov.

Messages of condolences were also sent to Mr. N.A. Tikhnov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR by Premier Kang Song San, to Soviet Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko by Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, and to Soviet Defence Minister D. F. Ustinov by General O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces.

On February 11, The Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council adopted a join decision. It says:

1. The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee, and the Administration Council of the DPRK set the day before and the very day of his funeral as days of national mourn expressing deep condolences over his death;

2. During the days of national mourn, flags will fly a half-mast at all organs, factories, enterprises, schools and houses of the DPRK, and songs and dances will be prohibited throughout the country and a mouringin program will be broadcast;

3. A party and state delegation will be dispatched to the funeral of the late Comrade Yuri V. Andropov.

A similar decision was also adopted when Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev passed away on November 10, 1982.

The party and state delegation of the DPRK led by Vice President Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, attended the Feb. 14 funeral of the late Soviet leader.

The DPRK party and state delegation laid the wreath sent by President Kim Il Sung before the bire of the deceased on February 13 amid the playing of the dirge.

Rodong Sinmun and all other papers in the DPRK on Feb. 12 allotted two whole pages each to reports on the death of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov.

Under the black-rimmed title "On the Death of Comrade Yuri V. Andropov, an Outstanding Activist of the Soviet Party and State and Champion of the Cause of Socialism and Communism" at the top of their front pages papers carry a message of condolence sent by President Kim Il Sung to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Conspicuous in paper is a photo-accompanied report that the DPRK President called at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang to express condolence on the death of Yu. V. Andropov.

Dailies carry editorials on his death at the top of their second pages, "Deep Condolence on the Death of Comrade Yuri V. Andropov", "Deep Condolence to the Fraternal Soviet People" and "Deep Condolence on the Death of Comrade Yuri V. Andropov" are the titles of the editorials of Rodong Sinmun, Minju Choson and Pyongyang Sinmun.

Rodong Sinmun editorially says that the death of Comrade Yuri V. Andropov, an outstanding activist of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state and a champion of the cause of socialism and communism, is a big loss not only to the Soviet but also to our people, the peoples of socialist countries and the progressive peoples the world over.

Appearing in papers are a report on the formation of the funeral organising committee for the late Soviet leader, a decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union to set a period of mourning, a messages of condolence and an appeal to the Communist Party and the Soviet people published by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers that the funeral ceremony will be held at the Red Square on February 14.

On February 12, President Kim Il Sung called at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed condolence on the death of Yuri V. Andropov. Accompanying him were Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee and other cadres. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Chief Executive Greets New Soviet Leader

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on February 13 sent a message of greetings to K.U. Chernenko on the latter's election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I extend warmest congratulations and comradely greetings to you on your election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Your election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union this time is an expression of high repsect for and deep trust in you of the communist party members and people of the Soviet Union.

We hope that the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by you will register new success in the struggle for the comprehensive completion of developed socialism and victory of the cause of communism.

Expressing the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the parties and peoples of our two countries in the common struggle for victory of the cause of peace and socialism and communism against imperialism will further develop and strengthen on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the future, I sincerely wish you great success in your responsible work and good health.

Presidential Condolence To Soviet Leadership

President Kim Il Sung on February 10 sent a message of condolence to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics upon the death of Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, from illness.

The message reads:

Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, passed away from protracted illness, I express deep condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Union and to the Government and entire people of the Soviet Union and to the bereaved family of the deceased on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf.

Comrade Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov was an outstanding activist of the Soviet party and a champion of the cause of socialism and communism who devoted his whole life to the struggle for defending gains of October, consolidating the Soviet state and social system and strengthening and developing the international communist movement and working-class movement.

Particularly after assuming the supreme post of the Soviet party and state he made a great contribution to developing the national economy and increasing the defence capabilities of the Soviet Union and to the cause of resolutely opposing imperialism and defending world peace and security.

He bent much efforts to develop the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation established between our two parties, two countries and two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and actively supported our people's struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

His death is a big loss not only to the Soviet people but also to our people and the peoples of socialist countries and the progressive peoples the world over.

Our party and people share sorrow with the fraternal Soviet people upon the death of Comrade Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov.

Though Comrade Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov passed away, the feats performed by him as a staunch champion for victory of the cause of socialism and communism and for peace and as a close friend of the Korean people will be cherished long in the hearts of the Soviet people, the Korean people and progressive mankind of the world.

— Feature Article Marking 20th Rural Question

By Sa Gong Jun

Creation of Juche Farming Method

Twenty years have passed since President Kim Il Sung published "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in February 1964.

The Theses eloquently reveal practical examples provided by President Kim Il Sung in the construction of the socialist countryside and his resoluteness in solving the agrarian question at all costs. They are also eloquent proof of his outstanding Juche-based creative capacity and insight.

In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Theses, introduced here is a report on present status of agriculture in Korea.

The story, published in a serial form, is written by Prof. Sa Gong Jun of Chosen University, in Kodaira City, Tokyo.

This is the first part of the series:

In recent years, agriculture and stock-farming have been adversely affected long spells of abnormal weather in various parts of the world, posing a serious social, political and economic issue gradually. The DPRK, has rich crops, however, managed to record.

The world's food production increase is estimated at only 2.2 percent during a period from 1970 to 2000, which compares with the estimated consumption increase rate of 15 percent, or shortage of 85 million tons in recent years and two hundred million tons in the 1990s.

Today, 127 countries import food. The advanced countries, which account for a third of the world population, produce about 60 percent of food made in the world. In short, these countries, which account for about 17 percent of the world agricultural population and 25 percent of cultivated acreage, account for two-thirds of the world's gross food output.

The U.S. views food as "a weaponry," for its political and foreign policy conduct adding to the seriousness of shortage of food. More than 60 of the developing countries have been afflicted by an acute food shortage during the last 10 years. According to statistics of UNICEF (the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), in those countries at least 40,000 children died of hunger in 1982 alone.

In the DPRK, vigorous steps have been taken to overcome the abnormal weather conditions and protect agricultural production. The result has proved to be remarkably successful.

It is irrelevant to talk about present Korean agriculture apart from "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Immediately after the liberation, Korea fully carried out land reform, and in 1958, completed the cooperativization of agriculture, the basic task of the socialist revolution in agriculture, with private management of farming transformed into socialist management. The successful agricultural reforms emancipated the farmers from exploitation and poverty, making it possible to develop agricultural production in a planned way.

Through his own repeated on-the-spot guidance, given in cooperative farms including Chongsan-ri, President Kim Il Sung made clear a general basic policy to manage socialist farms more effectively.

He also defined a specific way to improve the operation of the county, reinforce the role of the county, further develop local industry and the County Cooperative Farm Management Committee, all intended to raise the people's living.

These policies were systematized the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

President Kim Il Sung said as follows in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country":

"For the successful solution of the peasant and agrarian questions under socialism, it is imperative that three basic principles be adhered to in rural work:

Rice harvesting

First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

Second, leadership of the working class to the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture, and support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

Third, guidance and management of the rural economy should be brought steadily closer to the advanced level of management of industrial enterprises, and the links between ownership by the whole people and cooperative ownership should be strengthened, and cooperative ownership should be brought closer to ownership by the whole people."

According to this fundamental policy principle, priority was given to the ideological revolution in Korean agriculture. Partial introduction of an eight-hour day system for farmers raised remarkably the level of the idea and consciousness of peasants. They were given more time to study.

An energetically-promoted cultural revolution led all farmhouses to be changed to modern housing units.

Modern houses for 1.5 million families were built and they rent the houses for 2–3 percent of their income.

Electrification of agriculture in Korea was completed in 1969, which brought about a major change in agricultural production and the farmers' ideological and cultural life. All farm villages were equipped with radio sets and TV sets. The general cultural and technical levels of the peasants reached those of the senior-middle school graduates.

With the technical foundation of

(Continued on page 3)

The fields of socialist cooperative farms are crisscrossed with irrigation channels brimming with life-giving water.

The Ryongrim Village in the Yoldusamcholli Plain

Anniversary of "Theses on the Socialist in Our Country" —

Plenty of chemical fertilizer is turned out.

Students of the Sariwon Agricultural College in their study of Juche-based agricultural science and technology.

(Continued from page 2)

agriculture built—irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization—agriculture in Korea embarked on a new era of industrialization and modernization.

In 1979, the average per-*chongbo* (One *Chongbo* equals 9,917.36 square metres) number of tractors amounted to seven in the plain land area and six in the intermediate and mountain areas. There are many kinds of tractors including 75-horsepower, 28-horsepower and multipurpose 8-horsepower. A "Chollima" tractor of a new type, is a large-sized machine with caterpillars : plowing, sowing, cultivation, weeding, mowing, threshing, cropdusting, conveyance, water supply, soil mixing, and grading. Thus, the level of mechanization of agriculture was raised rapidly.

Next, let's see irrigation.

At present, Korea has more than 1,700 reservoirs and waterways with a combined length of 40,000 kilometres, with numerous wells dug to tap underground water. "A country of irrigation" is a new title given to today's Korea. There are 23,700 pumping places to lift water from low areas to uphill the reservoirs.

In the DPRK, electricity reaches all farmhouses including remotes and secluded places in mountains. Electric power used for production and domestic purposes in the countryside reached the level in the advanced countries.

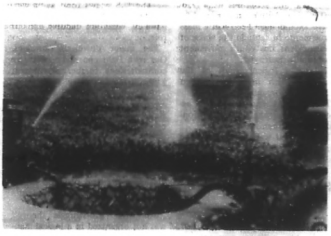
We can say that irrigation and electrification of agriculture are revolutionary events in farming villages of Korea.

The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* reached 1.6 tons in 1981. Large quantities of fertilizers have been supplied to the countryside, their application done in a rational manner: nitrogen, phosphate, potash and microelement fertilizers.

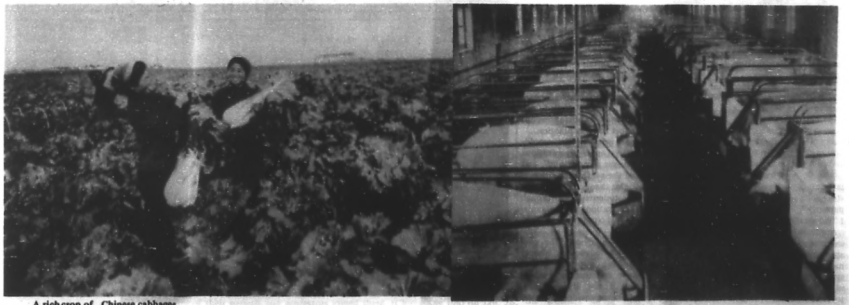
Carrying out intensive and diversified farming Korea has extensively expanded stock raising and fruit production.

Thus, the Juche farming method made agriculture in Korea develop rapidly. In Korea which had produced 2.4 million tons of grain immediately after the liberation, grain output showed high rates of growth—9.5 million tons in 1982. Pursuant to the magnificent long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's set out by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a vigorous struggle is now going on in the DPRK to hit the target of 15 million tons of grain production. The urgent target is 10 million tons.

(To be continued)



Drought is overcome with water drawn from wells.



A rich crop of Chinese cabbages
A bumper harvest is gathered every year in spite of the influence of the cold front.

An automated feeding room of the Pyongyang Pig Plant

Tasks of Student Movement in 80s

(1) Assessment of the Student Movement After the Oct. 26 Affair

This article entitled "Perspective of the Students Movement" was originally carried by a Korean-language paper in West German "Uri Nara" in three installments No. 15 (Dec. 1, 1983), 16 (Jan. 1), 17 (Feb. 1).

According to "Uri Nara" this report is being widely read as guide to struggle by south Korean students who are struggling for the independence, democracy, and reunification.

This report. intended to learn a lesson from the student movement after Pak's assassination and set forth new tasks for the movement in the 80s, shows clearly what south Korean students should stand for, how they should struggle.

Here, is the first part of the report:
(Subtitles are ours... Ed)

A — Y.W.C.A Incident

It was led by youth, most of whom belonged to Young Christian Council and Young Men's Christian Association as they intended to attain the maximum result by fighting continually regarding Oct. 26 incident as coup d'etat.

But students were split because of their ideological differences in mapping out action policy, which failed to lead students to join the demonstrations.

–Assessment

•Yushin remnants revealed their colors by seizing their rootless political leadership, an event which helped to reactivate the student movement.

•But the movement did not come out with new policy at a time when there should have been had a mass movement. In fact, in the wake of the incident the youth movement was totally destroyed.

It was a logical result of the struggle which had been waged without any organizational basis.

•The students ignored political aspects of the struggle and intentionally avoided them.

•The incident was a prelude to the start of pros and cons over preparations and positive action.

B — "May Resistance In '80"

The Dec. 12 coup d'etat disclosed the Yushin military remnants as Chon led them, making inevitable confrontation between democratic forces and the Yushin military remnants.

At that time, there were hot exchanges of opinion over the direction of the student movement.

It was not a simple argument on incident, but one derived from the differences in analysis of the direction of the movement and in the assessment of the situation. It is still going on.

This argument turned into a political issue with the Y.W.C.A. incident as an occasion.

In May, the argument came to cover political issues such as a demand for lift of martial law, resignation of Chon Du Hwan, this raised again demonstration.

Here in after we call the view in favour of demonstration "pro-struggle" and the opposite "Preparatory".

1 "Advocations of Preparatory"

Argument: We should prepare for extreme forms of struggles and apply pressure on the Yushin remnants, and press for a bicameral system and change of government in a piecemeal way while planning to resist Yushin remnants "closure of its activation in and out of campuses.

The grounds: a) People don't know their enemy's true character. Let's fight when their true nature is disclosed through elections.

b) Let's wait for an outburst of labour movement.

c) Economic bankruptcy is at an accelerated pace, and the tide is with us.

Analysis: Let us analyse this "preparative theory". a) the enemy's true character will be disclosed in the course of students' political struggle.

If the remnants seized power through elections, it was what they had intended.

b) The labour movement might have burst out one after another at that time. Though the labour movement could have given a shock to society and brought about a political crisis, it couldn't have developed into a political campaign.

c) Objective conditions are only a basis of what are decisive are our role.

The major power is ourselves. Our own fight can make objective contradictions further aggravated.

2 "Pro-Struggle Theory"

"Pro-struggle theory" which was emerged after Y.W.C.A. incident is aimed to reveal the Yushin remnants' intrigues, isolate them politically .and give a severe damage to them by taking much of political issue and staging street demonstration. This theory reflected the then prevailing political situation accurately, and expressed the student's rising spirits.

But true "pro-struggle theory" was not organized in a logical manner.

No clear-cut account was given of problems such as how to deal, and how the situation would develop, and the theory was far from convincing.

After all, its advocates were unsuccessful in their theoretical campaign. But a more fundamental trouble is that its advocates have failed to prove it practically. As mentioned before, the situation after Oct. 26 affair strongly demanded a mass movement with a broad grass roots basis.

In this situation, the advocate "pro-struggle theory" failed not only to have mass organizations but also to support them in practice.

To be more specific, they couldn't lead official mass organizations such as "student associations", and make use of their influence either.

After all, this theory failed to lead masses of students even though street demonstrations were organized and political issues were exploited.

In the final analysis, "the pro-struggle theory "advocates" should control student associations and should have constructed another organization if not. By so doing, they should have provided organizational leadership to street demonstration.

C — Failure of "May Struggle" and Its Review

1) We couldn't substantially recognize the remnants' real character.
2) We couldn't accurately assess our own might and that of democratic students and the balance of forces. We tended to play down the importance of students' role, think highly of a spontaneous labour movement or pin too much hopes on opposition politicians.
3) We were lacking in a thorough struggle posture.
4) For lack of strategic flexibility, we reduced our force by ourselves. We stressed purity so much that we rejected all of so and so politicians and isolated ourselves from others, resulting in a weaking of our own available forces.
5) The struggle should have been prepared and led by an organization, it was impossible for us to counter the enemy's well-organized forces, only with spontaneous mass movements.

The defeat of the proponents of "pro-struggle theory" was attributable not only to the lack of a firm struggle posture but also fundamentally to the lack of organizational basis.

D — Analysis of "Kwangju People's Uprising"

1) The power limit of a spontaneous uprising came to light. In fact, the uprising meant people's temporary victory in 300,000 citizens' fierce struggle against the crack paratroopers. But no sooner had the paratroopers withdrawn than the explosive energy of the masses began to dwindle partly because of the absence of any organizational support.

The uprising should be prepared, mobilized and led by an organization. An organization only can convert quantitative expansion into qualitative improvement.

2) Kwangju people carried on their gruesome struggles on isolated area.

The main reason why it didn't spread to other cities is the fact that the students stopped their street demonstration on May 15. Owing to the interruption of the demonstrations they failed to keep their front lines, and collapsed in face of the sudden attack of the enemy.

3) The true nature of the conservative U.S. government was revealed. The conservative U.S. government consented to the Chon group for the use of "south Korean troops" to suppress the Kwangju people, under the U.S. commander, by involving itself in the "Kwangju Massacre," the U.S. government proved to be an accomplice in it.

4) The potential power of the masses was proved.

5) It indicates future forms of struggle: initiation of student demonstration –people's uprising– continuous city uprisings.

Now, students forces which are the sole contingent ready for action at present speaker for masses, form vanguard of struggles, and constitute a basis for all-people struggle. In this process, people unite with each other on a large scale and rise in revolt which will spread to other cities.

E — On "Murim"

The student movement which experienced in "May struggle" in '83 and "Kwangju people's uprising" is confronted with the critical problem of how to recover from the "May struggle". In concrete terms, it is an issue of whether they should carry out student demonstrations or take another means. Later to use police jargon, the pro-demonstration theory is called "Hangrim", and its non demonstration theory "Murim", and here we use these phrases for conveniences' sake.

"Murim" advocates assert that demonstration will bring about total destruction of all the remaining democratic force.

Argument

In the absence of a force to lead the masses, the student movement is the organized sole force.

Therefore, the student movement shouldn't engage in any sporadic action, but become a main force to carry out all kinds of struggles. So, the demonstration as first policy should be denied and the student movement's development into mass movement should be well coordinated. So the student movement should make preparations for such role.

Analysis

1) It should be understood that a mass organization activity is also very difficult when the general atmosphere of the movement is dull. A fact is that the force of the mass movement potential to cope with the rapidly changing situation is still limited.

So in order to galvanize all the other movements, the student movement which is politically awakened and organized should continue to play an important role through demonstrations.

This is the keypoint where the student movement can contribute to other movements at the present juncture.

2) Because the student movement can lay the basis for mass struggle through its proper political struggle, it is the vanguard of the mass movement, not its main force. So the theory that the loss of some student leaders causes the total deact ion of all other movements stands to no reason.

Neither does it mean destruction of the student movement.

This logic is a gross exaggeration designed to shirk their immediate duties.

3) Preaparation makes sense only when it is combined with a practical struggle. The preparation for a practical struggle is the true way to pressure the organization.

4) It is a consciousness-is-all or opportunistic approach to convert the student movement into social movement without suffering any damage. Consciousness can progress well only in the context of the realities.

Consciousness practice will eventually wither away. Genuine consciousness can come into being and develop only through a process of changing the Establishment.

5) At last, it is "Murim" that couldn't reflect the rising zeal of the student masses and ended its existence. "Murim" overtly and covertly prevented the students from demonstrating and brought about a complete organizational destruction by inviting the enemy's all-out attack in spite of their intention to preserve the organization.

(To be continued)

Students staging an anti- government demonstration demanding democratization of the society.

"Reinstatement Measure" of Univ. Students Accused

As a means of easing public opinion calling for the earliest lift of the ban on political activities, the Chon junta of south Korea came up with the policy of reinstating university students who had been expelled on grounds of student movements, and reinstating expelled professors, on Dec. 21 and Dec. 5 last year, respectively on some conditions.

This measure, however, is condemned as deceptive by the expelled university students and professors. Particularly, it drew strong opposition from the expelled students.

Little is known about the moves of the expelled university students who are against the measure. The measure was officially announced by the education authorities on Dec. 21 last year and since then the south Korean people have been paying deep attention to the action of the students opposed to the measure. According to the announcement of the south Korean authorities, the commissions for reinstatement of students was formed by, students expelled from 20-odd universities including Seoul Univ., Sung Kyun Kwan Univ., Korea Univ., So Gang Univ., Dong Kuk Univ., Chung Ang Univ., Kyong Buk Univ., Chun Buk Univ., Kang Won Univ. and Ehwa Women's Univ. in one month after the announcement of the "government" measures for reinstatement of students and professors by Dec. 26 last year, and they started activities for a unified demand.

First of all, the students opposed to decision of reinstatement by the university authorities through person-to-person talks and call for consultations with their commissions.

The students are opposed to the university authorities' one-by-one attack tactics, presenting their basic demand.

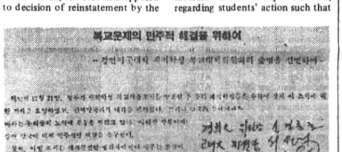
The students are strongly opposed to the system of judgement by the university authorities as a condition for reinstatement and to submitting a written pledge to the authorities. The students say that the return to university is "a natural right as part of the democratization of society."

They strongly demand that the expelled university students should be returned to the campuses unconditionally so that they may be put in a status before expulsion. As for the demand for a written oath to show clear signs of repentancy to the authorities, the students defined it as an attempt to justify its measure taken to expel students, regarding students' action such that for freedom of the campus as a criminal act.

They also demand that abolition of all obstructions to freedom of campus should be given priority. This is because they consider that as long as the present situation and legal measures on the campus are left intact, students will be repeatedly expelled by the authorities even if they returned to the campus. The students' demand means that the current reinstatement measure which will be carried out under the present condition of the campus does not really serve the purpose of "national reconciliation" but is a deceptive pose to divert public attention and to retard measure for democratization.

The students also insist that their restoration of the original status should be realized together with that for expelled professors, journalists and workers, and that their reinstatement should be carried out as part of the democratization of the whole society. These moves are attracting public attention as ones to strengthen unity among broad sections of people. Li Hyon Su, rector of Seoul University, made an aggressive statement against the moves of these expelled students, representing the position of the university authorities on Dec. 26, 1983, when he said that he would not accept the students' demand which is obviously politically motivated and that their action was for removed from the very purpose of reinstatement. This remark showed a total rejection by university authorities of the demand of the expelled students. It is expected that this problem will get more serious in nature. The originally purpose of the current reinstatement measure is to save the students who "repent deeply of their past crime and show clear signs of repentance" and are "determined to contribute to society, and not to commit the same crime". The authorities say that the reinstatement measure will be enforced with a strict standard of judgment to select eligible students. Under these circumstances there were deep doubts among the people from the beginning about now many would apply to the measure.

Furthermore, those detained on charges of violating the "anti-communist law" or the "national security law" are excluded from the beginning from the application for the current measure. After all, the current reinstatement measure is not such as would enable the expelled students restore their status before May 16, 1980 (when all political activities were banned and students were expelled from the campus under the emergency decree) but is intended to select "sincere and loyal" students and grant "amnesty" to such students. On the other hand, the authorities try to alienate the expelled students who have a strong influence on the student movement from other. It is expected that the expelled students will strongly oppose the authorities' attempt and strengthen their action to develop this into bigger social problem.



A declaration on founding a commission for reinstatement of students in Seoul and Inchon districts entitled "For the democratic settlement of the problem of reinstatement."

United Night Schools Incident

— Chon Junta Deprives Working Youths of Places of Study —

Twenty-odd night schools were forcibly closed by the south Korean authorities at the end of last year. Those schools were established voluntarily in churches by university students in many parts of south Korea, in order to meet the demand of teenage-workers who work at small and medium factories in cities and who were unable to attend schools owing to poverty.

University students wanted to cooperate with them and to develop their talent as democratic citizens.

In connection with this incident more than 500 student teachers were arrested and were forced under duress to distort the reality and confess that their activities at the night schools were aimed at spreading socialism.

This was learned from an appeal and other documents released by some student teachers and workers who studied at the night schools.

The night schools were not officially authorized.

The majority of the students there were young workers aged 16 –19 years who as soon as they graduated from primary schools found their jobs at small factories in cities. The teachers were university students or those expelled from campuses, who were working at factories.

They met with working youths there and came to lead their life together with them. The night schools were founded with the close cooperation of churches to help them solve their problems they faced in their places of employment.

The night schools gave hopes to the workers who had been maltreated and humiliated in society (where they were harshly treated like machines) and made them literate. "Working in stuffy factories and leading sorrowful life", their appeal reads, "we, who had never enjoyed in life, found a place of study where we had the joy of learning and of talking to each other about their difficulties and sorrows, and of finding our friends."

The students and teachers there encouraged each other to live with hope for the future.

More than 500 teachers and students of the night schools were arrested from the end of August to November last year. They were forced to confess that their activities at the schools were aimed at spreading socialism and the workers were threatened not to go to the schools.

Mr. Li who was arrested on Aug. 30, was detained for two weeks.

When he was released, he was weak and looked sickly. Police told that the night schools were anti-"government" organizations and illegal communist groups.

Mr. Li said with vacant eyes that he could no longer help for the work of the school. The arrested teachers were tortured until they wrote down their "confessions" as told by the police and were threatened that they would not be released until they followed the order. It is said that they were tortured for three weeks and forced to confess that they were communists.

The police authorities threatened the teachers saying that if they continued to run night schools, they would arrest them on charges of violating the "national security law", and thus 20-odd schools were forcibly closed.

This was not the first suppressive act aimed at depriving the workers of the places of learning. The oppression of the workers' class at Peace Market in Seoul under the former regime is well known.

Such suppressive incidents occurred successively in the winter of 1979 soon after the downfall of the *yushin* "government" until the winter of 1982.

Workers became aware while studying at night schools that they were not alone in society, but that they were living together in society.

They also realized that they had to think of others and contribute to social development. "We must make efforts to lead a life as workers do", said their appeal. The authorities were afraid of their awareness as workers and formation of an independent force for democratization in future, and wanted check this movement. The students of the night school established inside a church in Inchon said in their petition issued on Dec. 13: We want to share the hardships with teachers and working students at night schools in Inchon and other districts has suffered because of the illegal suppression of their human rights. We are proud of the workers who study at night schools and are determined to overcome resolutely any hardships we may have to go through in future.

On the other hand, the teachers expressed their determination to wage a struggle to reopen their night schools in an appeal issued in Dec. last year which said "The night school is our life and part of our daily life. It is a legal gathering. Let us not yield to violence and intimidation by the authorities."

The suppressive act alleged to have been "communist" inspired, together with the case in which two ex-professors and a clergyman were arrested on charges of violation of the "national security law," would only serve to promote unity among the churches, workers, students and intellectuals of south Korea in future.

About 70 students of Seoul National University held a meeting to call for freedom of campus and reinstatement of the expelled students. More than 30 of their parents and professors joined them. (Chung-Ang Ilbo on Jan. 26, 1984)

List of Prisoners — November 25, 1983

Here is a list of south Korean prisoners who have been arrested on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration and other evil laws.

The list shows that a great number of students—their majors are different and they are from both national and private institutions—oppose the military dictatorship of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

The list was originally carried by the January 1984 issue of Korea Communique, an English-language magazine published by the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems. Mr. John M. Nakajima is the Chairman of the Christian organization.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Laws
- ACL = Anti-Communist Law
- ADL = Assembly & Demonstration Law
- ARS = Arson resulting in injury
- ILL EMIG = Illegal Emigration
- MLD = Martial Law Decree
- NSL = National Security Law

Sentences & Trials
- 1y6m & los = 1 year, 6 months sentence, loss of civil liberties
- HC = High Court
- SC = Supreme Court

Organizations
- EYC = Ecumenical Youth Council
- HS = high school
- KSCF = Korean Student Christian Federation
- SNU = Seoul National University

SEOUL DETENTION CENTER

*101 Hyun Jeo Dong * Sodaemun-Ku * Seoul 120*

	Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation	Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
1	KIM YŏNG-JUNG	74 student	Korea U	foreign policy, 4	May 83 campus demo May 4	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
2	SON HAK-BUNG	60 student	Korea U	economics, 4	May 83 campus demo May 4	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
3	LEE JAE-HYŏNG	69 student	Korea U	English literature, 3	May 83 campus demo May 4	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
• 4	KONG GYU-JIN	131 student	Korea U	chemistry, 4	May 83 campus demo May 18	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
• 5	IM HYŏN-JU	92 student	Korea U	foreign policy, 4	May 83 campus demo May 18	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
• 6	CHŏNG OŏK-SU	140 student	Korea U	metal materials, 2	May 83 campus demo May 18	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
• 7	Sŏ HO-JUN	137 student	Korea U	metal materials, 2	May 83 campus demo May 18	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
8	HA GŭN-CH'ŏL	19 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	politics, 4	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
9	SŎ MIN-WŎN	87 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	public administration, 4	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
10	LEE HWA-YŎNG	136 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	sociology, 3	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	2-6y6m & los	under appeal at HC.
11	NA HAN-HUN	47 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	Korean literature, 4	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
12	SŎ BŎM-SŎK	4 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	sociology, 4	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
13	CH'OI-DONG	40 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	Korean literature, 4	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
14	MOK YŎNG-DAE	46 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	German literature, 3	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
15	CHŎN SŎNG-HO	41 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	economics, 3	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
16	SON SUNG-JIN	36 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	industrial psychology, 4	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
17	CHIN CH'ANG-HOI	34 student	Ehwa U	history, 4	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
18	HONG JŎNG-HWA	27 student	Ehwa U	education psychology, 3	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
19	PARK JONG-GIL	118 student	Korea U	German literature, 4	May 83 campus demo May 26	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
20	LEE HO-SHIK	174 student	Korea U	education, 3	May 83 campus demo May 26	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
21	LEE HYŎNG-SUK	181 student	Korea U	education, 4	May 83 campus demo May 26	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
22	YUN GYŎNG-JIN	185 student	Korea U	Korean literature, 4	May 83 campus demo May 26	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
23	CH'OI SŎNG-UNG	188 student	Yonsei U	foreign policy, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 3	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
24	ŭN BYŎNG-GI	192 student	Yonsei U	foreign policy, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 3	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
25	LEE GANG-JIN	120 student	Yonsei U	history, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 3	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
26	CHO SUN-AE	37 student	Ehwa U	foreign policy, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 14	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
27	KIM SŎN-GŭM	88 student	Ehwa U	history, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 14	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
28	CHŎNG CH'ANG-SU	59 student	Dongguk U	philosophy, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 23	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
29	SHIN JAE-HUN	75 student	Dongguk U	philosophy,4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 23	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
30	YU TAE-GŎN	18 student	Dongguk U	economics, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 23	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
31	KIM HWAN-GI	200 student	Yonsei U	theology, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 16	ADL	pending	pending
32	JANG YŎNG-SŎK	152 student	Yonsei U	sociology, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 16	ADL	pending	pending
33	KO DO-GON	166 student	Yonsei U	psychology, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 16	ADL	pending	pending
34	KIM NAM-HO	143 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	business administration, 4	Sep 83 demo in/out campus Sep 26	ADL	pending	pending
35	PARK DONG-GYU	63 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	economics, 4	Sep 83 demo in/out campus Sep 26	ADL	pending	pending
36	HŎ DONG-HYŎK	86 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	industrial psychology, 4	Sep 83 demo in/out campus Sep 26	ADL	pending	pending
37	KO JI-HWAN	24 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	law, 4	Sep 83 demo in/out campus Sep 26	ADL	pending	pending
38	MIN HYE-SUK	21 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	home economics, 4	Sep 83 demo in/out campus Sep 26	ADL	pending	pending
39	KANG WŎN-GU	80 student	Dongguk U	history, 3	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
40	SONG SE-AN	85 student	Dongguk U	nutrition, 3	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
41	O GIL-SUK	77 student	Dongguk U	Korean history education,	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
42	LEE MI-SUK	39 student	Dongguk U	National Ethics, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
43	LEE SŎN-HŬI	31 student	Dongguk U	National Ethics, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
44	MIN LEE-HONG	44 student	Dongguk U	history, 3	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
45	PARK HAE-GYŎNG	138 student	Sookmyung Women's U	economics, 3	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
46	LEE MI-SŎN	172 student	Sookmyung Women's U	pharmacy, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
47	LEE MI-OK	10 student	Dongduk Women's Coll.	pharmacy, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
48	KO JUN-WAN	7 student	Dongduk Women's Coll.	pharmacy, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
49	SHIM YŎNG-RAN	29 student	Dongduk Women's Coll.	nutrition, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29 & Oct 4	ADL	pending	pending
50	KIM HYE-RAN	29 student	Dongduk Women's Coll.	nutrition, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29 & Oct 4	ADL	pending	pending
51	IM SANG-CH'ŏL	149 student	Sogang U	history, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
52	KO HWAN-JIN	106 student	Sogang U	French literature, 2	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
53	KIM HAK-WŎN	123 student	Sogang U	Korean literature, 3	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29 & Sep 30	ADL	pending	pending
54	YU CH'ANG-BOK	180 student	Yonsei U	business administration, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
55	CHUNG HYŎNG-HYŎN	104 student	Yonsei U	Korean literature, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
56	HAN GI-HONG	184 student	Yonsei U	psychology, 3	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
57	KIM SANG-YŏL	70 student	Yonsei U	chemistry, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
58	KIM YŎN-IN	102 student	Hong Ik U	economics, 3	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 4	ADL	pending	pending
59	CHIN YONG-GŭN	128 student	Dongguk U	history, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 4	ADL	pending	pending
60	CHO NAM-UNG	154 student	Dongguk U	Chinese Lt. educ., 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 4	ADL	pending	pending
61	SONG BYŎNG-GU	121 student	Meth. Theol. Sem.	theology, 3	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 6	ADL	pending	pending
62	KIM JI-SUK	156 student	Meth. Theol. Sem.	christ. education, 3	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 6	ADL	pending	pending
63	KWAK U-YŎNG	130 student	Sungshin Women's U	social education, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 15	ADL	pending	pending
64	YANG GYŎNG-SUK	144 student	Sungshin Women's U	social education, 3	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 15	ADL	pending	pending
65	SHIN SU-HYŎN	163 student	Korea U	sociology, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
66	KIM MYŎNG-GYO	190 student	Sookmyung Women's U	nutrition, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 4	ADL	pending	pending
67	KIM HWAN-HYŎK	25 student	Meth. Theol. Sem.	theology, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 8	ADL	pending	pending
68	LEE SANG-SŎNG	169 student	Yonsei U	electric engineering, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
69	PARK JANG-GŭN	179 student	Yonsei U	dentist, 1	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
70	SŎNG JONG-GYU	173 student	Yonsei U	foreign policy, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
71	PARK GONG-U	164 student	Yonsei U	law, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
72	SŎ TAE-JIN	176 student	Yonsei U	English College	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
73	HWANG UN-SŎNG	113 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	Confucianism, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
74	KIM HYŎN-SU	132 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
75	LEE JONG-MU	139 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	German literature, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
76	KIM T'AE-YŎN	129 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	public administration, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
77	CHŎNG JONG-SŭNG	115 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	chemistry, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
78	SHIN MI-JA	32 student	Ehwa U	law, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
79	MUN GŭN-A	116 student	Ehwa U	law, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
80	SHIN MYŎNG-HŬI	58 student	Ehwa U	christ. education, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
81	KIM YŎNG-SU	28 student	Sogang U	foreign policy, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 10	ADL	pending	pending
82	KIM HŬI-JONG	115 student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	journalism, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
83	NO YŎN-SUN	61 student	Sookmyung	home economics, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending

(Continued on page 7)

List of Prisoners — November 25, 1983

(Continued from page 6)

	Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation		Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
84	MUN MI-HYANG	54	student	Sookmyung Women's U	Korean literature, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
85	CHŎNG ŬN-JŎNG	195	student	Sookmyung Women's U	nutrition, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
86	KIM MI-RA	83	student	Sookmyung Women's U	French literature, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
87	AN SŎNG-JU	72	student	Korea U	journalism, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
88	KIM JEM-MA	51	student	Sogang U	history, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
89	PARK SANG-JUNG		student	Korea U	economics, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 17	ADL	pending	pending
90	KANG-SHIN		student	Korea U	history, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 17	ADL	pending	pending
91	KIM WŎN-SU		student	Korea U	foreign policy, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 17	ADL	pending	pending
92	PARK SŎN-HŬI		student	Korea U	history, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 17	ADL	pending	pending
93	KIM SUN-JU		student	Ehwa U	sociology, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 17	ADL	pending	pending
94	KIM JA-HYŎN		student	Ehwa U	foreign policy, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 17	ADL	pending	pending
95	LEE SŎNG-YŎN		student	Yonsei U	business administration, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 21	ADL	pending	pending
96	PARK DONG-SU		student	Yonsei U	economics, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 21	ADL	pending	pending
97	LEE YUN-HO		student	Yonsei U	economics, 2	Nov 83 copied subversive books	NSL	pending	pending
98	NAM YŎNG-SUK		student	Korea U	economics, 4	Nov 83 instigating a demonstration	ADL	pending	pending
99	CH'ŎN HO-SŎN		student	Yonsei U	sociology, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 25	ADL	pending	pending
100	KIM BO-HAN		student	Yonsei U	theology, 2	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 25	ADL	pending	pending
101	KIM DŎK-HYŎN		student	Yonsei U	librarian, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 25	ADL	pending	pending

SONGDONG DETENTION CENTER

*San-5 * Ka Rak Dong * Kang Nam Ku * Seoul 135*

5	KIM DONG-MIN	30	student	Foreign Language U	English literature, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 28	ADL	pending	pending
6	LEE BYŎNG-HO	40	student	Foreign Language U	economics, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 21	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
7	LEE YONG-GWAN	36	student	Foreign Language U	economics, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 21	ADL	2y	under appeal at HC.
8	KIM GYŎNG-SUK		student	Foreign Language U	French language educ., 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 15	ADL	pending	pending
9	PARK HWANG-SHIK	27	student	Hanyang U	German literature, 2	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 16	ADL	pending	pending
10	CHŎNG BONG-SU	20	student	Foreign Language U	English language, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
11	CH'OI GYŎNG-SUK	4003	student	Kyung Hee U	biology, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 29	ADL	pending	pending
12	LEE MAN-JAE	10	student	Kyung Hee U	history, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Sep 29 & Oct 18	ADL	pending	pending
13	KIM IN-GYŎNG	4100	student	Doksong Women's Coll.	Korean literature, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 27	ADL	pending	pending
14	KIM GYŎNG-SUK	4008	student	Doksong Women's Coll.	business administration, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 27	ADL	pending	pending
15	CH'AE HYE-SU	4220	student	Doksong Women's Coll.	Korean literature, 4	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 27	ADL	pending	pending
16	PAEK MI-DAN	4004	student	Seoul Women's U	French literature, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 7	ADL	pending	pending
17	KIM IN-GYŎNG	4001	student	Seoul Women's U	French literature, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 7	ADL	pending	pending
18	LEE HANG-RAE		student	Kyung Hee U	Korean literature, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 7	ADL	pending	pending
19	CH'OI DONG-O		student	Kyung Hee U	history, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 7	ADL	pending	pending
20	LEE U-ŠŎN		student	Kyung Hee U	Korean literature, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 7	ADL	pending	pending
21	CHIN SŎK-MIN	12	student	Seoul City U	architecture, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
22	LEE BYŎNG-UK	13	student	Seoul City U	architecture, 2	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
23	SŎK SANG-GUK		student	KwangUn Engin. Coll.	electricity, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 10	ADL	pending	pending
24	CHO IN-YŎNG	4044	student	Hanyang U	history, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 10	ADL	pending	pending
25	PARK YU-SUN	14	student	Hanyang U	foreign policy, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 10	ADL	pending	pending
26	LEE SANG-SŎN	17	student	Hanyang U	sociology, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 10	ADL	pending	pending

YONGDONGPO DETENTION CENTER

*102 Ko Chuk Dong * Yongdongpo-Ku * Seoul 150*

• 1	CHO DONG-SHIK	2676	student	SNU	electric engineering, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 8	ADL	2y6m	under appeal at HC.
• 2	CHŎNG SU-UNG	2951	student	SNU	Korean history, 4	May 83 campus demo May 13	ADL	2y6m	appeal rej. by HC.
• 3	LEE MUN-SUK	4022	student	SNU	clothing materials, 4	May 83 campus demo May 13	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by HC.
• 4	YUN SO-YŎNG	4030	student	SNU	biology education, 4	May 83 campus demo May 13	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by HC.
• 5	HONG SŎNG-ŬN	4135	student	SNU	mathematics, 4	May 83 campus demo May 13	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by HC.
6	KIM SŎNG-IL	2673	student	SNU	politics, 4	May 83 campus demo May 24	ADL	2y6m	under appeal at HC.
7	YU JONG-O	1563	student	SNU	trade, 4	May 83 campus demo May 24	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
8	PYŎN JAE-SŎK	766	student	SNU	politics, 4	May 83 campus demo May 24	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
9	KIM -YUN	378	student	SNU	western history, 4	May 83 campus demo May 24	ADL	pending	pending
10	YUN MIN-T'AK	2820	student	Chungang U	Japanese literature, 2	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
11	PARK SU-IL	2763	student	Chungang U	painting, 4	May 83 campus demo May 25	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
12	SON BYŎNG-HŬM	2309	student	SNU	mathematic educ., 4	May 83 campus demo May 27	ADL	2y6m	under appeal at HC.
13	LEE SE-UK	1181	student	SNU	French education, 4	May 83 campus demo May 27	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
14	CH'OI GWANG-YŎL	2100	student	SNU	history education, 4	campus demo May 27	ADL	2y6m	under appeal at HC.
15	LEE JONG-HUN	2795	student	SNU	sociology, 4	May 83 campus demo May 27	ADL	2y6m	under appeal at HC.
16	LEE DONHYŎNG	2641	student	Chungang U	business, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 1	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
17	KIM GYŎNG-SU	1995	student	Chungang U	agricultural economics, 3	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 1	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
18	SO YU-JIN	3211	student	Soong Jun U	business administration, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 8	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
19	YUN SŎK-HO	3220	student	Soong Jun U	economics, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 8	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
20	YUN SŎNG-HWAN	2245	student	Soong Jun U	social welfare, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 8	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
21	KU IN-HOI	2086	student	SNU	philosophy, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 13	ADL	pending	pending
22	CHO SU-CH'ŎN	2383	student	SNU	philosophy, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 13	ADL	pending	pending
23	MIN SŎNG-RYŎL		student	SNU	sociology, 3	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 13	ADL	pending	pending
24	CH'OI GYŎNG-IL	521	student	SNU	trade, 2	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 13	ADL	pending	pending
25	LEE U-SANG	2569	student	SNU	archeological arts, 2	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 13	ADL	pending	pending
26	CHŎNG GWANG-SU	590	student	SNU	religion, 2	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 13	ADL	pending	pending
27	PARK GI-SUN	1843	student	SNU	statistics, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
28	CHANG WŎN-T'AEK	751	student	SNU	statistics, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
29	YŎ CH'ANG-DONG	2119	student	SNU	microbiology, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
30	SHIN SUNG-HAN	812	student	SNU	meteorology, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 28	ADL	pending	pending
31	PARK CH'AN-U	2046	student	Chungang U	civil engineering, 2	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 6	ADL	pending	pending
32	LEE GI-T'AE	2124	student	Chungang U	physics, 2	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 6	ADL	pending	pending
33	LEE KANG-HYŎN	2593	student	Chungang U	Korean literature, 2	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 6	ADL	pending	pending
34	PARK JAE-YŎNG	1650	student	Chungang U	English literature, 2	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 6	ADL	pending	pending
35	KI HYŎNG-RO	1982	student	Chungang U	history, 3	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 27	ADL	pending	pending
36	PAE JONG-MI		student	Chungang U	history, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 3	ADL	pending	pending
37	PAE JONG-SŎP	2620	student	Soong Jun U	social welfare, 2	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
38	PAE YŎNG-GŬN	2072	student	Soong Jun U	chemical engineering, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
39	CH'OI SŎNG-HO	1451	student	SNU	Korean language educ., 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
40	IM IK-SU	3145	student	SNU	mathematic educ., 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
41	YU BUNG-IN	2784	student	SNU	National Ethics, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
42	KANG DONG-SU	2948	student	SNU	German language educ., 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
43	KANG MIN-JŎNG	4154	student	SNU	history education, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
44	KIL MUN-SHIM	4277	student	SNU	home economics, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
45	CH'ŎN NAK-BUNG	2899	student	SNU	law, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 30	ADL	pending	pending
46	SHIN WŎN-CH'ŎL		student	SNU	law, 4	Sep 83 campus demo Sep 30	ADL	pending	pending
47	PAE IN-T'AEK		student	SNU	chemical engineering,	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 8	ADL	pending	pending
48	NAM JIN-HYŎN	2571	student	SNU	inorganic materials, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 8	ADL	pending	pending
49	PARK JAE-GUK		student	Soong Jun U	Korean literature, 2	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
50	HAM JI-HO		student	Soong Jun U	English literature, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
51	LEE GI-WŎN		student	Soong Jun U	chemical engineering, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 9	ADL	pending	pending
52	PARK SANG-GYŎNG	260	student	SNU	industrial engineering, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
53	KANG CH'UNG-HO	2443	student	SNU	civil engineering, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
54	AN DAE-OK	886	student	SNU	chemical engineering, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
55	YUN CH'ŎL-HO	2027	student	SNU	philosophy, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
56	O DONG-YŎL	2146	student	SNU	philosophy, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
57	NAM JANG-SŎK	2720	student	SNU	eastern history, 2	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending

(Continued on page 8)

List of Prisoners — November 25, 1983

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7)

	Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation	Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
58	LEE GI-SŎP	student	SNU	western history, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
59	LEE KANG-HŬI	student	SNU	economics, 3	Nov 83 leaflets distr. Nov 25	ADL	pending	pending
60	HAN SŬNG-GWŎN	student	SNU	economics, 3	Nov 83 leaflets distr. Nov 25	ADL	pending	pending
51	HONG SŬNG-T'AE	student	SNU	politics, 3	Nov 83 leaflets distr. Nov 25	ADL	pending	pending
62	U JONG-WŎN	student	SNU	social welfare, 3	Nov 83 leaflets distr. Nov 25	ADL	pending	pending
63	KIM JAE-MUK	student	SNU	politics, 3	Nov 83 leaflets distr. Nov 25	ADL	pending	pending
64	PAEK SŬNG-HUN	student	SNU	trade, 3	Nov 83 leaflets distr. Nov 25	ADL	pending	pending

YONGDONGPO PRISON

100 Ko Chuk Dong • Yongdongpo-Ku • Seoul 150

1	KANG HOI-DONG 10	student	Sogang U	history, 4	Mar 82 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	2y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2	YUN SŎNG-JU	student	SNU	eastern history, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 8	ADL	2y6m	under appeal at HC.
• 3	LEE JAE-WŎN	student	SNU	Korean literature, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 8	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
• 4	KIM GI-JŎNG	student	SNU	philosophy, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 8	ADL	2y6m	under appeal at HC.
• 5	SHIN SU-CH'ŎL	student	SNU	natural resources, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 8	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
• 6	WANG JŎNG-CH'AN	student	SNU	architect, engineering, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 8	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
7	CHO GAP-DŎK	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	philosophy, 4	May 83 campus demo May 23	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
8	KO MI-GYŎNG	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	commercial design, 4	May 83 campus demo May 23	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
9	O GYŎNG-HŬI	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	education, 4	May 83 campus demo May 23	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
10	KIM HŬI-SUN	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	May 83 campus demo May 23	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
11	WŎN YU-MI	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	garments design, 4	May 83 campus demo May 23	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
12	YUN IN-SUK	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	German literature, 4	May 83 campus demo May 23	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
13	PARK YUN-HŬI	student	Korea U	Korean literature, 4	May 83 campus demo May 26	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.

ANYANG PRISON

458 Ho Gae Dong • Anyang-Shi 171

1	LEE CH'ANG-SU	student	Dan Kook U	business, 3	Sep 82 campus demo Sep 22	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2	PARK SŬNG-HYŎN 5063	student	SNU	dentist, 2	Sep 82 campus demo Sep 24	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 3	JU YONG-JIN 5084	student	SNU	trade, 4	Oct 82 campus demo Oct 27	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4	HONG SŬNG-GI 5073	student	SNU	social welfare, 3	Oct 82 campus demo Oct 27	ADL	1y6m	Appeal rej. by SC.
5	PARK MUN-SHIK 5105	student	SNU	economics, 4	Jul 81 Kwangminsa students case	ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
6	YU JANG-SU 5002	student	Sogang U	foreign policy, 4	Sep 82 campus demo Sep 27	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.

SUWON PRISON

163 Woo Man Dong • Suwan-Shi 170

• 1	LEE JAE-CH'ŎL 2060	student	SNU	city engineering, 4	Sep 82 campus demo Sep 16	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2	KIM JUNG-HYŎN 2649	student	SNU	metal engineering, 4	Sep 82 campus demo Sep 16	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 3	JŎNG SŬNG-IL	student	SNU	physics, 3	Sep 82 campus demo Sep 16	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4	AN SŎNG-DAE 2870	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	electric engineering,	Nov 82 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 5	YU IN-SŎN 582	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	agricultural machinery, 3	Nov 82 campus demo Nov 11	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 6	CH'OI YUN-BONG 2874	student	Hankuk Theol. U (Osan)	theology, 1	Nov 82 campus demo Nov 23	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 7	LEE U-CH'ŎNG 2622	student	In Ha U	history education, 4	Nov 82 campus demo Nov 8	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.

SUWON PRISON

163 Woo Man Dong • Suwon-Shi 170

• 8	LEE JAE-CH'ŎL 974	student	Hankuk Theol. U	theology, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 19	ADL	1y6m	under appeal at HC.
• 9	CH'OI JIN-U 4001	student	In Ha U	shipbuilding, 4	Nov 82 campus demo Nov 8	ADL	1y	appeal rej. by SC.
10	KIM YŎNG-SŎ	student	SNU-Agr. Coll.	forestry, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 8	ADL	pending	pending
11	LEE JUN-YŎP	student	SNU-Agr. Coll.	wood processing, 4	Jun 83 campus demo Jun 8	ADL	pending	pending
12	LEE GUN-YŎNG 2160	student	Aju English Coll.	English literature, 3	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 5	ADL	pending	pending
13	KWŎN T'AE-HO 2167	student	Aju English Coll.	mechanics, 3	Oct 83 campus demo Oct 2	ADL	pending	pending
14	CHIN SE-UK	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	agricultural economics, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
15	LEE SUN-IM	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	agricultural economics, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
16	HAN DŎK-GWŎN	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	metallurgy, 4	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 2	ADL	pending	pending
17	CHANG SU-WŎN 341	student	SNU	diary farming, 3	Nov 83 street demo on Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
18	NO GWANG-HUN 531	student	SNU	diary farming, 3	Nov 83 street demo on Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
19	LEE JU-HA 318	student	SNU	veterinarian, 3	Nov 83 street demo on Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
20	LEE SŎN-U 736	student	SNU	diary farming, 3	Nov 83 street demo on Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
21	HAN SANG-MIN 667	student	Osan English Coll.	2	Nov 83 street demo on Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
22	LEE BU-HAENG 605	student	Highschool	3	Nov 83 street demo on Nov 11	ADL	pending	pending
23	LEE NAM-HYŎN	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	chemical engineering, 2	Nov 83 leaflets distr. on campus Nov 16	ADL	pending	pending

UIJUNGBU PRISON

P.O. Box 19 • Uijungbu-Shi 130-30

• 1	KIM YŎNG-HO	student	SNU	natural resources, 4	Sep 82 campus demo Sep 16	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2	PAE JŎNG-HWAN 1002	student	Yonsei U	Korean literature, 4	May 81 campus demo May 6	ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 3	LEE SHI-JŎNG 1001	student	Dongguk U	Indian philosophy, 4	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 31	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4	KIM YU-NŎNG 10	student	Dongguk U	agricultural economics, 2	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 7	ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 5	LEE GŬN-DŎK 6	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 6	LEE HŎN-P'IL 3	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	librarian, 4	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 7	LEE ŬN-SUK	student	Sookmyung Women's U	foreign policy, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 12	ADL	1y	appeal rej. by SC.
8	KIM JIN-HAN 4	student	SNU	graduate	Apr 83 KSCF meeting	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 9	LEE JU-HWANG	student	Hanyang U	city engineering, 4	May 83 campus demo May 9	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
•10	CHŎN GYŎNG-HŬI 1507	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	May 83 campus demo May 18	ADL	1y	appeal rej. by SC.

CHOONCHUN PRISON

765 Koduri Shindong Myun • Chuung Gun • Kangwon-Do 200

• 1	PARK JŎNG-SUN 39	student	Sookmyung	English literature, 4	Oct 82 campus demo Oct 5	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2	IM JAE-SŎN 2023	student	Chungang U	physical education, 3	Sep 82 campus demo Sep 9	ADL	1y	appeal rej. by SC.
3	U WŎN-SHIK 1001	student	Yonsei U	civil engineerng, 2	May 81 leaflets distr. on campus Apr 22 anti-US demo Apr 22	ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4	SONG MIN-SŎK	no occup.				NSL	2y6m & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
5	LEE SŎN-GŎN	student	SNU	economics, 4	Jul 81 Kwangminsa students case	NSL	4y&7y loss	appeal rej. by HC.
6	LEE T'AE-YŎNG	student	Sogang U	chemical engineering, 3	Mar 82 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	2y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
7	SŎ CH'ANG-HO	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	librarian, 3	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 8	HONG MI-SŎN	student	Yonsei U	Korean literature, 4	Apr 83campus demo Apr 21	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
9	KANG SŎN-GU 2008	student	Kyung Hee U	Korean literature, 2	May 83 campus demo May 23	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.

WONJOO PRISON

Moo Shi Dong • Wonjoo-Shi 220

• 1	KIM SANG-GYU 666	student	Yonsei U	machinery, 4	May 81 campus demo May 6	ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2	CHO HO-GŎL 222	student	Yonsei U	economics, 4	Mar 82 campus demo Mar 24	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by HC.

HONGSUNG PRISON

305 Oh Kwan Ri • Heung Sung Eup • Heung Sung Gun • Choong Nam 350

• 1	YUN P'YŎNG-HO 155	student	Yonsei U	sociology, 4	Jun 82 campus demo Jun 8	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2	KIM SANG-OK 300	student	Sogang U	history, 4	Mar 82 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 3	KIM ŬNG-SŎN 99	student	Hanyang U	mechanics, 3	May 83 campus demo May 9	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
4	KIM CH'ŎNG-SŎK	student	Kyung Hee U	economics, 4	May 83 campus demo May 23	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.

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